in this commence of the state o

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canada at Halifax and Mails of the Bohemian at New York.

The Tripartite Treaty Against Mexico Promulgated in England.

The Allied Force to Rendezvous at Havana.

Sir Jas. Fergusson, M. P., Explains His Tour in America.

He Disclaims the Character of a Spy and Pleads That of a Gentleman.

The Cotton Crisis and Failures of British Manufacturers.

THE NEW FRENCH BUDGET.

Defeat of the Russian Army in Circassia and Military Violence in Poland. ac.,

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 16th, via meenstown on the 17th inst., arrived at Halifax yester. day morning at half-past seven o'clock. Her dates are two days later than those already at hand. The Canada brings £10,800 in specie and thirty-nine passengers. She sailed for Boston at ten A. M., where she will be due The mails of the Bohemian reached this city from Port

and yesterday morning, bringing our European files of the 14th instant

from Plymouth, England, the 16th, has arrived here. Canada's news was received in this city direct from Halifax-the first case of the kind extanthe agency of telegraph repeaters, invented by George

B. Hicks, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio. The wires were o nected through, and at one writing the news was flashed from Halifax to this city.

Florence Nightingale, in a letter which has found it way into print, appears to entertain little hope of her

The weather continued stormy around the English coas

nd numerous disasters were reported.

Mr. Baxter, Member of Parliament, in addressing his uents, has strongly denounced the Galway Steamship contract. He said I that the company was losing its ent, and that the restoration of the subsidy

would be discreditable to Ireland. The London Observer states that the British army estimates will be sensibly reduced.

A despatch from Berne of the 17th instant says there has been a fresh violation of the Swiss territory by the The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York,

The Canada reports having passed the steamships Afri-

. THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

The Rebel Sympathizers in England-Sir James Ferguson Says He was Not a Spy in America—He Puts on the British ntleman-Opinions on the Cotton

buking Southern sympathists in England, and especially amounting the writer of a strong pro-Southern letter in

says that the office he holds constrains him to centradi assertion that he had acted as a spy in America. He affirms explicitly that in the whole cou he meddled in no way in the affairs of the Northern or hern States. He travelled solely to inform himself of the momentous questions at issue, and it was not his fault if a New York journalist was incapable of understanding that a gentleman could enjoy the confidence of the military com ner. The libel in queswithout abusing that of eith tion was the only exception to the uniform courtesy be

mand for cotton in India to lingering hesitation as to the American supply, but says that other circumstances have also operated forcibly to such a result. The real cause of the present stagnation is not tearcity of cotton, but the absence of a demand for calico, the markets of the world the practice absence of a demand for calico, the markets of the world being glutted with Lancathire goods. Manufacturers in curtailing operations are doing what they must have done sooner or later, irrespective of the stoppage of the Ameri

British Opinion of the Union Cause.

British Opinion of the Union Cause.

[From the London Times, Nov. 14.]

The "head and front of our offending" was that we formed an estipate which has been verified by facts. That estimate was disagreeable to the Unionists, because it seemed to undervalue the power of their arms, and place a legitimate government on the footing with a band of robels. But the band of robels is actually on a focting with the legitimate government. The only way of confuting us, and putting us in the wrong, would have been by upsetting our conclusions. If the battle of Bull run had been a victory instead of a defeat; if it had been followed by the triumphani advance of the federal army; if General McClellan's heafquarters were now at Richmond, and General Fremont's at New Orleans; if the entire South had been subdued, and every seceding State brought back to its allegiance—then, no doubt, we should stand convicted of error, and the Unionists raight fairly repreach us with thinking so poorly of their government and so highly of the rebels. But the very contrary of all this is what has happened, and our justification, therefore, is complete. As to the merits of the respective causes, we made no great point of, comparing them. We could not overlook the fact that the Northerners were anything but earnest in the reported crusade against slavery, and as little could we deny that the Southerners had many reasons for wishing to live separately. The one great argument, however, with us has been not the mystice, but the impossibility of the object proposed by the North. We do not wonder at their making a fight for the Union, or at their mighantion against those who destroyed it, but every mail shows that the Union is not likely to be restored again, and that the views we formed, not in emity, but on a sober estimate of probabilities, have received the verification which only experience could bring.

The Cotton Question. STOPPAGE OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOOMS IN BLACK-

The Cotton Question.

The Weaversen Honged Looms in Black.

BURN.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 14.]

The weavers at Mr. R. R. Jackson's mill, Blackburn, turned out yesterday at noon. The reason assigned for the step was bad material. Mr. Jackson's mill is one of the largest in the town, and employs some 2,000 workpeeple, who have been on full time.

[From the London News, Nov. 14.]

It seems almost incredible that any cotton spinners in Lancashire can be meditating a strike against the reduction of wages rendered necessary by the state and prospects of our cotton supply. It is too true that in the neighborhood of Bury some of the operatives have actually struck against the reduction of 19 per cent proposed by the masters; and at Preston there is a threat of turning out against a reduction of 73/ per cent. Such a course, adopted under the circumstances of the time, seems to show that even yet, after the great advance the Lancashire operatives have made in knowledge and in insight into their own interests, there is still much misunderstanding among them of the source of wages, and the causes of the rise and fall of the payment of labor. The Bury men on strike are reported to have declared that they will consent to a reduction equal to the advance made in 1895—that is, five per cent; but they have struck against more. The Preston men refuse all

wance made in 1859—that is, five per cent; but they have struck against more. The Preston men refuse all reduction.

Where do they suppose their wages come from? They are, for the most part, newspaper readers: they must have seen by the journals of their country that employers are failing in larger numbers than were almost ever known before. The Manchester, Econdiner says that have failed since list of January. There have been fifteen failures at Manchester, and the same number at Burnley and Clitheroe. When manefacturers of small capital and precarious standing fail in numbers in this way the larger and sater capitalists are under a great strain. They can stand losses for a longer time than weaker firms, but they have to stand losses. Not only does their being developed in the intended growth of cotton in India, or to take off it stocks on fandirs. It is a question of time. Unless trade improves the day must come when the concern must stop, either by the employer's failure or by his retiring from business before his property is all gone. It is expected at higher prices. Exchange was rather lower. Freigh from business before his property is all gone. It is recovered at the country from the surface of the state of affairs, American or English, which can excuse any rashness it any body cent of the prices. Exchange was rather lower. Freigh this payment of wages may go on at all.

There is nothing in the state of affairs, American or English, which can excuse any rashness it any body cent price. Exchange was rather lower. Ereigh mis property is all gone. It is expected to the purpose of conveying them over. It also a mediant to the purpose of conveying them over. It also a mediant to the purpose of conveying them over. It also a mediant to the purpose of conveying them over. It also a mediant to the purpose of conveying them over. It also a mediant to the purpose of conveying them over.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

Promulgation of the Allied Treaty-The United States Invited to Join the European Powers.
The French ships forming the Mexican expedition

spected to assemble at Havana between the 15th and

The London Gazdie publishes the treaty in regard to the combined expedition of England, France and Spain. It is signed by Lord Honn Russell and Signor Isturitz, and M. Flahault. It has five articles.

The fourth article says, that after the signatures to the reaty were made, a copy of it was communicated to the covernment of the United States, and that the Ministers f the contracting Powers at Washington are authorize coin. As delay, however, would jeoparadize the success of the expedition, the Commissioners operations are not to be deferred for obtaining the accession of the United

the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. WHY ENGLAND SUPPORTS SPAIN IN MEE DESKINS.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 14.]

In the celebrated speech in which Mr. Cannon boasted that he 'called the New World into existence to recrees the bulance of the Old," he had drawn a comparison between the Spain of that day and the Spain whose growing dominion was once thought to threaten the independence of Europe. The expedition of the Duke d'Angouleme was making its victorious march, and some alarmists completely under the influence of France. The British Minister argued that such an event no longer afforded the same cause of apprehension that it had done of old. "Is the Spain of the present day," he saked, "the Spain whose puissance was expected to shake England from hee sphere? No, sir; it was quite another Spain; it was the Spain within whose dominions the sun never sets; it was Spain with the Indies that excited the jealousies and alarmed the imagination of our ancestors." And resolving that if France had Spain, it should not be "Spain with the Indies," he acknowledged the independence of the revolted colonies in South America. To checkmate any aggressive steps on the part of France, by making her new acquisition comparatively worthless, was then the policy of the English Cabinet. But since that time the face of Europe has undergone a remarkable change, and a corresponding alteration has occurred in the views taken of the relative strength of different Powers.

The roval speech them alludge to those regions the libe-WHY ENGLAND SUPPORTS SPAIN IN MER DESIGNS.
[From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 14.]

The royal speech then alludes to those regions the libe ation of which from Spanish rule was regarded with s

speech.

St. Domingo once more belongs to Spain. In reading these words it is impossible to forget that but for the intestine discord now wasting a powerful neighbor, the acquisition would probably have been found less easy, and that even as matters stand it has not been allowed to pass without a protest, opening the door to further proceedings, if ever the opportunity arrives. Nor can we avoid adding that, if Spain desires to hold it with the approbation of Europe, she must take care that shavery is not allowed to re-establish itself in the territory thus regained.

France.
The monthly returns of the Bank of France show th the decrease in each is nineteen and a half millions of francs, and the increase in bills discounted twenty-seven nillions. The change in the imperial system of finance as shadowed forth in the Emperor's letter and M. Fould's programme, received per Bohemian, is not regarded with ch importance in England.

The London Times' city article says: It is not easy to see how the transfer from the Emperor to the people of the task of raising money will calm unea siness and remove all pretext for hostile measures, when it is cortain that the Emperor can resume his prerogative at any moment he may think fit.

The London News says:-

In Paris the floancial change imparted much firm urse, and the rentes advanced five-eighths pe centen the 15th inst., closing at 69f. 65c. The advance

There were rumors of impending changes among the high functionaries in administration, and that the p of the several Ministers would be modified and the Minis

A Paris letter says that M. Fould's conditions on taking the office of Minister of Finance were as follows:—
First. The budget to be voted for in detail, so as to
give the Legislature some control over the expenditures.

Ministers
Thirdly. The conversion of the "trenteanary" obligafions.

Pourthly. The conversion of the entire public debt into

Fourthly. The consolidation of the floating debt.
Sixthly. The reduction of the army.
Seventhly. The accustion of Rome.
Eighthly. That on taking office he should be the intermediary of all communications between ministers and the

A despatch from Paris of the 16th of November, says:urse closed heavy to-day at 69f. 45c. for the ren

Italy.

A levy of eighty thousand men is erdered; but it was thought that not more than fifty thousand would be ob-tained, and that another fifty thousand would be levied in February. The effective army will then consist of two hundred and eighty thousand men.

General Carbonnelli had gone to Caprera to present
Garibaldi with an address from the Neapolitans, pray-

ing him not to leave Italy.

General Cialdini had tendered his resignation.

A despatch from Naples of the 17th inst. savs :- Chia. vone is being vigorously pursued by the Italian troops. He is endeavoring unsuccessfully to regain the Papal Bergoe, with 200 brigands, sacked two small towns.

There was a rumor that the Papal government was preparing an expedition against Umbria Signor Ratazzi will relinquish the Presidency of the

Chamber of Deputies.

Chiavone, the Brigand Chief, was again giving trouble. Two depatches are said to have been discovered, showing a collusion between him and the Pontifical authorities.

Portugal.

The Council of State had proclaimed the Duke of Oport King of Portugal, The ministry is unchanged. Tranquility prevailed.

The Infanta Don Auguste continued dangerously ill.

The new King of Portugal has arrived at Lisbon, and seen well received. The Duke of Saldanha was seriously ill at Lisbon on the

Navigation was closed at St. Petersburg. The last ships of the season were leaving Cronstadt.

Fifteen thousand Russian troops had attacked ten thou-

sand mountaineers in Circassia. After fighting six hours the Russians were put to flight, with very heavy losses, including a general of division killed. Six thousand Russians were reported killed and wounded.

A despatch from Warsaw of the 16th instant says :-The military are being continually insulted, and the martial law has been set at defiance by the people. The Archbishop of Warsaw has been arrested because

the churches are continually closed, and for having writ-ten a disrespectful letter to General Luders.

Greece.

A conspiracy to assassinate the King and his immediate followers, during a fele, had failed. Such information was conveyed to the King as to enable him to avoid the ma-

The correspondence by the overland mail adds little of noment to the news already received. The Calcutta Englishman severely censures the Man-

chester manufacturers for doing nothing either to further the intended growth of cotton in India, or to take off the

Telegraphic despatches from Calcutta up to October 27 report an increased business in cotton goods and yarns,

very encouraging, and there was an immense rush of miners, &c., from Australia, all the available vessels

At Bembay, on the 28th October, cotton goods and MONEY MARKET. -Funds on the 15th open firm, but became weaker. At the close, however, a better tone prevailed. In the discount market there was an increased demand for best bills at 2% a 2%.

Commercial Intelligence.
Liveroot, Nov. 16, 1861.

BTATH OF TRADE IN MANGHESPER.

Advices from Mauchester are satisfactory. The market as an advancing tendency, though mactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.
The market is flat. Meesrs. Richardson, Spance & Co., akefold, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athaya & Co. report a flour market flat at 6d. decline, American, 28a. a 31s.
Wheat inactive red Western, 11s. 9d. a 12s. 5d.; d Southern, 12s. a 12s. 9d.; white Western, 12s. 9d.; a 12s. 6d.; d Southern, 13s. a 14s. Corn declined 3d. a 6d.; ited , 32s. a 32s. 9d.; white, a 31s.

The same authorities report best ateady. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon tending upward, and all qualities slightly advanced. Lard tending downward, and prices slightly lower: sales at 50s. a 52s. Tallow firmer: sales at 50s. a 51s. 6d.

DOS. ADIS. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PHODUCE MARKET.

The brokers' circular reports:—Ashes steady: pots 35s.
6d., pearls 34s. Rosin inactive at 14s. for common.

Spirits turpentine still betweening; sales at 73s. Sugar—A
declining tendency. Coffee-Sales small. Rice firmer.

Linseed firm. Linaced oil at 35s. 6d. Cod oil—Sales
amall. Sperm oil—No sales.

rs. Barings' circular rapes. LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Barioga' circular reports breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron active at £5 5s. a £5 7s. 6d. for rails and bars. Sugar quiet. Ton firm: common Congou Is. Id. at 15 ½. Coffee buoyant, and all descriptions slightly higher. Rice quiet and unchanged. Spirits turpentine buoyant at 73s. Tailow steady at 52s. Linseed cake active at £11 10s. a £12. Linseed oil firm at 36s. Sperm oil dull at £89. Cod oil £34 10s. a £36.

The four market closed flat on Friday at a decline of

LIVERPOOL. Nov. 16, 1861.

Corn declined 3d. a 6d.

LIVERPOOL. Nov. 17, 1881. Cotton-Sales yesterday 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and anchanged, but with an advancing tendency. -Breadstuffs inactive; no sales of consequ

The market for American securities is quiet but steady Consols 93% a 94 for money. Illinois Central shares 41 a 40 discount. Eries 27% a

Cotton—Sales of the week 15,500 bales. Prices have advanced 2f. a 3f. Orleans tres ordinaire 160f.; bas 153f. Stock 145,000 bales.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

SERVICES IN THE METROPOLITAN CHURCHES.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

What the State Governors Say on the Occasion.

Their Proclamations the Real Ser-

mons of the Day. &c.,

ness will be almost entirely suspended i holiday will be observed in response to the proclams of the various Governors. All the churches will on service, and the pastors, it is expected, will common order. As all those who wish to know what hear the sermons, it is not our intention to report them.

Among the more prominent of the religious services we will mention the following:—

The sermon of Rev. Wm. P. Corbett, at the York street, Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Jersey City, will be for the benefit of the soldiers new at the seat of war, and collection will be taken up for that object.

Rev. J. P. Newman will preach in the Bed lethodist Episcopal church, at eleven o'clock. rational church, Brooklyn, will preach at half-past ten p'clock, taking as his subject "The Ruler Above All Ru-ers." In the evening, at the same church, there will be a children's gathering, at which Mr. Theodore Tilton and

Rov. Mr. Heston will speak. Rev. Dr. Thompson will preach at eleven o'clock in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Sixth aver

The Synagogue, in Wooster street, near Prince, will be open for divine service at half-past four o'clock this af-ternoon, when a discourse will be delivered by Rev. S. M.

The Synagogue of the Congregation Bnai Jeshurun, Greene street, between Houston and Blescker, will be opened for Divine service on Thanksgiving day, at cloven o'clock A. M., when the Rev. Dr. Raphall will deliver a

discourse suitable to the occasion.

Service will be held, appropriate to the day, in the Synagogue of the Congregation Basi Israel, corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, at three o'clock P. M.

church, St. John's park, at half-past ten o'clock this morning. Subject—"Politics and the Pulpit."

Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, paster of the Brooklyn

Tabernacie will preach at eleven o'clock a sermon from the following text:-"It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome, but the noise of them that sing do I hear."—Ex. 32, 18.

The subject of Dr. Cheever's thanksgiving sermon, in the Church of the Puritans, this morning, at eleven o'clock, will be "The Responsibilities of the People for the Righteous Administration of Government."

Rev. Thomas T. Everett will preach at the Tompkins

square Methodist Episcopal church, corner of avenue B and Ninth street, this morning at half-past ten o'clock. Subect_"Reasons for Thanksgiving."

Rev. G. T. Flanders will preach a thanksgiving sermo this morning at eleven o'clock, in the Second Universalist church, Historical Society building. Eleventh street and Second avenue.

Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., will preach in the Oliver

street Baptist church, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, a sermon appropriate to the occasion, this morning a Rev. Asa D. Smith, the pastor, will preach this morn-

ing at eleven o'clock, in the Fourteenth street Presbyte-rian church, corner of Second avenue. In the Christian chapel, Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue, Rev. Urban C. Brewer, the pastor, will deliver a discourse this morning at half-past ten o'clock. Subject— 'The Rebellion of Absalom, and its Parallel in the South-

Rev. Dr. Hague will preach a thanksgiving sermon the Madison avenue Baptist church this morning at eleven o'clock.

"Emancipation Our Present Duty" this morning at half-past ten o'clock, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian church, Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eightl

avenues.

The Rev. Dr. Hagne will deliver a Thanksgiving discourse in the Madison avenue Baptist church, corner of Thirty-first street, this morning. Service commencing at eleven o'clock.

Rev. B. Peters, of Williamsburg, will give a Thanksgiving sermon to-day in his church, corner of Fourth and South Third streets. Subject—"Our Reasons for Thanksgiving." Services at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

'OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

PIVE POINTS MISSION AND HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At these two houses Thanksgiving will be a day of joy
and happiness. At the Mission House the festival will
consist of interesting exercises by the children, commencing at two o'clock P. M.; dinner at four o'clock, and distribution of presents immediately after. A hearty in-vitation is extended to all to be present. At the Five Points House of Industry the children will be in chape! from twelve until hair-past one o'clock, when they will have their dinner, after which they will

again assemble in the chapel. HOWARD MISSION. Thanksgiving exercises will take place at two o'clock this afternoon at the Howard Mission and Home for Little Children, No. 26 New Howevy. Dinner will be served from four to half-past five P. M.

THE ROME OF THE PRIENDLESS. The friends and patrons or the displacements of the production of the grant and the secondary and entering a man congress, and enterine to the contract of the

are cordially invited to visit the institution on Thanks-giving Day. Exercises by the chiffren from three to five, iso from half-past six to eight P. M. The institution has ne endowment, but relies solely upon charitable contri butious to meet its current expenses. At the present time its ordinary supplies are much diminished, while the numbers needing its aid are largely increased. Some \$50 boys and girls are connected with this Mission, most of whom have carned, by well deing, their (hoped for) Thanksgiving repast. The wants of the coming winter are expected to press heavily, and contributions, large or small, will be most thankfully received.

NEWSBOYS' THANKSGIVING. Thankagiving with the newsboys will be observed a usual. The boys look forward to a plentiful supply of turkey and other luxuries. We hope they may not be dis appointed, and that a liberal public will respond as gene

THE REAL SERMONS OF THE DAY.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Amid the tramp of armies, the sound of fratricidal strife and lamentation for the fallen, we still behold the merciful arm of the Ruler of the Universe made bare for our protection. Though a suicidal war, stimulated by leaders of faction and waged with all the power of a great and misguided people, weighs like the hand of death upon the national energies and throws its dark shadew over the land; though this nation, so recently prospering under heaven's brightest smile and advancing with gigantic steps toward greatness and power, has been arrested in its progress and is suffering the deep humiliation and blighting influence of a murderous civil war, yet we have infinite cause for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. Disease has been stayed from the freside and from the camp; internal order has prevailed plenty has abounded; liberty of conscience remains unabridged; ordinary pussulis have been uninterrupted; our national rights are respected; partisan animesities are fast burning out, and the spirit of fraternal affection has been beautifully manifest throughout a wide extent of our common country. Though composed of the representatives of many nations; a general calamity has revealed our strangs homogeneity, has served to obliterate prejudices, has moved all alike by the same patriotic emotion, all alike have responded to the call to save our imperilled institutions. The marvellous energy which the crisis calls forth proves our national spirit to be unabated, our vigor inwasted, and gives promise, under the blessings of God, of a higher position in all that constitutes true national greatness. Though evils follow the train of armies, yet for these we have a great compensation in the fact that the exposures and expanditures incident to war will nacessarily counteract the tendency of the age to effeminacy and the second.

that the exposures and expanditures incident to war will necessarily counteract the tendency of the age to effeminacy and luxury.

Inshis hour of affliction, though we may not presume to lift the veil which mercifully hides the future, yet we believe that, in the wondrous plan of God, if we but humbly bow hefore Him and acknowledge our national sins, finints Wisdom will work out from this great tribulation a marked and permanent good; that the starting evidence of the mutability of human affairs taught us in the lessons of the year will tend to subdue our hearts, and that this noble Union, the work of men inspired by the iofiliest patriotism, the wonder of the world and the glory of this nation, will be preserved. For the blessings seen by us, and for those which in the providence of God are wouchsarded unto us, but which mortal eye cannot discers, we should make our public acknowledgments:

Tharefore, I, Edwin D. Morgan, dovernor of the State of New York, do appoint Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer to almighty God; and I do carnestly recommend that the people of this State do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and assembling in their respective places of wership, unite in humble expressions of gratitude to Him from whom we derive all blessings, and to whom we look for a restoration of peace to our beloved country.

In wincess whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and

lessings, and to whom we cook for a restoration of peace our belowed country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and fixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, his first day of October, in the year of our Lord one cousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

By the Governor. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTT, Private Secretary.

Dockwood L. Dott, Private Secretary.

By MAYOR FERNANDO WOOD.

The Governor of this State having, in accordance with a time honored custom, appointed Thursday, the 28th day of November inst., as a day of public thanksgiving, 1, Pernando Wood, Mayor of the city of New York, do hereby recommend all good citizens to units on the day thus set apart in ascriptions of praise to the Source of all Good, for His manifold morcies and blessings.

Amidst the evils which the folly and wickedness of man have produced, the unchanging goodness of the Greator may well awake our devoit wonder. No language can adequately express the extent of His love, but your honored pastors instructed by the sublime teachings of revelation will best guide your grateful devotion. I am sure that decorum and rational enjoyment will mark this feeligious festival as ever in the city of New York, and I feel it only necessary to remind those blessed with abundance to remember, at this inclement season and period of general distress, the poor, the fatheriess and the widow. Perhaps the Ruler of the Universe, thus entreated by the voice of mercy, may remove from our belowed country the scourge of war. That He may youchsafe to do so is my sincere prayer.

Given under my hand and seal at the city of New York, this 18th November, 1861.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

er, 1861. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,
BY ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS HILLHOUSE.
GENERAL HEADOLASTES SYSTEM ON WYORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OPPICE,
ALERNY, NOV. 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS—80. 112.

A venerated custom, which annually brings the absent members of the family around the paternal fireside, wherescover worldly fortune has cast their fot, will, this year, find many a vacanal chair in the household circle.

Eloquent, though voiceless, as are these evidences of the sturdy loyalty of their occupants, they yet serve to remind us of the daugurs and the sacrifices incurred by the patriotic men who, on the first note of alarm, went forth so battle for the preservation of the government; and who are of the gallant young army, now bravely defending our institutions, and on whom a million eyes of love and faith are fixed, whether in camp, on the march,

or on the battle field.

As we how before a common altar, in gratitude to Almighty God for preserving the health and giving success mighty God for preserving the health and giving success to the arms and efforts of our brave soldiers, and for other bleasings, unmeasured and unmerited, it is the fervent prayer of all at home that those who have gene out from among us, and who are risking health and life to save our blood-purchased rights, shall be invited to save our blood-purchased rights, shall be invited to units, with all other citizens, if the public service will then permit, in appropriately observing tife day set spart for praise, thanksgiving and prayer.

It is therefore ordered, that copies of the Governor's Thanksgiving Proctamation be placed in the hands of the several regimental commandants of this State, in the service of the general government on the Potomac and elsewhere without this State, and at all military posts and depots within it, to the end that it may be read in camp on the day therein designated, and that such other services be had as are properly called for by the occasion. By order of his Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor and Commander in Chief.

THOMAS HIELHOUSE, Adjutant General.

BT GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

There is no carthly sorrow so great, no cloud of adversity so dark, no calamity so overwhelming, but that wamay rejoice in the Providence of God and look to the future with hope.

The deep and extended rebellion now raging against our national Union, and the firm purpose of the conspirators to subvert the hawful authority, have arrayed the cubical of the government and the enamies of despotism in armed opposition, and involved the nation in all the horrors of Gvil war.

mies of free government and the ensmies of despotism in armed opposition, and involved the nation in all the horrors of Civil war.

To maintain our rights against the combined powers of rebels, to re-establish this government upon the foundations of righteousness, and to open the way for this whole people to engage again in the avocations of peace, will cost us time and treasure and life. It will carry sorrow into many a heart and grief into many a family circle. But we may rejoice in confidence that food, who holds the destinies of nations in His hands, has no attribute which can take side with the oppressor; that He is with us in this struggle for right and justice: that the privations and losses which we now suffer will be abundantly rowarded by the richer, purer and higher blessings of liberty, which shall be permanently enjoyed by future generations.

liberty, which shall be permanently enjoyed by future generations.

That our confidence in God and our hopes for the future may be manifest. I hereby recommend the citizens of this Commonwealth to observe Thursday, the 28th instant, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise.

Let us praise God for abundant harvest, for general health, for social, educational and religious privileges. Let us be grateful and praise Him, that while treasonlities its anciedal hand against our national Union, we have an opportunity to record upon the pages of history our abnoracce of the crime; and while our free institutions are imperilled, multitudes stand firm in their integrity, and give evidence that a noble patriotism inspires their hearts by offering their property, their sons and their lives, upon the altar of their common country.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND.

BY GOVERNOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

In accordance with the law and long established usage, I, William Sprague, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do appoint Thursday, November the 28th, 1861, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God; and I carnestly request all of the people of this State to abstain from their ordinary occupations on that day, and assemble in their respective places of worship, with a solemn sense of their daties and their privileges, to offer up unto Him a hearty tribute of gratitude and praise for the mercies and blessings of the past year, and with earnest prayer ask that he may guide our troops to victory, deliver our country from all her enemies, and so direct the administration of our national affairs as to promote the best interests and happiness of our whole people.

VERMONT.

RY GOVERNOR PREDERICK HOLEROCK.

Until the coming of that blessed Kingdom when "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lied down with the kid, and the call and the young lion and the failing together, and a little child shall lead them." human life—whether individual or collective—must be a conflict, and its achievements the result of toils, trials, fortitude and faith. The discipline of adversity, rather than the softer influences of prosperity, give character and power to a people. As the most precious odors exhalc their choicest fragrance when incensed or crushed, so a people, chastened by adversity, develope their finer and nobler qualities, acquire fortitude to bear with lofty cheer the trials by which themselves and their institutions are proved, and energy to surmount difficulties and triumph over evil. It was through dangers and difficulties that our fathers first made a lodement on the shores of New England, and amid discourage-dense, privations and shaken the faith of other men, that they instituted and observed a day of Philis Thank-giving and Praise.

Finder far more invariable circums fances on on, the season of the year and a need on the real-cone of the year and a need on the real-cone of the year and a need on the real-cone of the year and a need on the real-cone of the year and a need on the real-cone of the year and a need on the real-cone of the year and a need on the year and year.

eighth day of November, inst., to be observed by the people of this State as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, and I invito them to abstain from usual secular employments on that day, and assemble in their accustomed places of worship, to offer to Him the sacrifice of prayer, praise and thanksgiving, for the fruitfulness of the fields and the evidences of plenty which everywhere abound; for the prevalence of health, for the educational, charitable and religious institutions of the State; for the homes of peace and affection, and of substantial comfort so generally enjoyed by the people; for equal and just laws; for the government of our fathers, so wise, beneficent and kind, and though wickedly assated, atill stunding firmly in the affections and pairiotism and power of the people; for "the redemption of the world by Jesus Christ, for the means of grace and the hope of glory."
Especially let our thanksgivings be expressed, that at the first note of alarm, the loyal American people of all professions, pursuits, parties and opinions, so spontaneously railied in defence of our beautiful and beloved country as to give assurance that, with the blessing of Providence, they will emerge from the struggic bringing their institutions with them, firmly established, and standing before the world a full demonstration of the power and stability of free government.

Lat the fervent prayer arise for wisdom and virtue to guide us in this momentous period, that we may acquit ourselves as becomes a people so favored by ancestry and fold. And though in our thanksgivings at this time there may be less of carol than of soleran sound, yet if thinking of father, husband, brother or son, now upon the tented field or in the soldier's grave, let us remember that it is noble to battle or die for country; and if affection must drop a lear to the memory of the departed, let us also give thanks for their unselfash endeavors and heroic death, in a grand and righteous God.

NEW JERSEY.

While under the rod, and suffering merited chastisemen for our many national sins, let us not forget the many un merited blossings that are yet spared to us, lest they too be withdrawn.

That we merited the spared to us, lest they too

That we may give most and united expres gratitude, I recommend that Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, instant, he observed by the people of this State as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, and that, abstaining from all needless secular employment, they assemble in their several places of worship to offer to Him the sacrifice of prayer, praise and thanksgiving.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BY GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Whereas, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks to His mercies: Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth that they set apart Thursday, 28th day of November, as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty; and for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bare of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders. Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that the loyal men now battling in the their for him may have their arms made strong and their blows heavy, and may be shielked by His divine power, and that he will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

MARYLAND.

BY GOV. THOMAS HICKS.
An honored custom calls again for a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer for the blessings youchsafed to use during the year which is about to pass away.

Notwithstanding the evil that hangs over us, we have abundant reason to be thankful for the great good with which a merciful God has blessed us. Nature has been steadfast and true. She has bountifully opened her bosom, and the husbandman has reaped plentifully. There is neither famine nor pestience in the land, and, notwithstanding our grievous national afflictions, we have abundant cause for thanksgiving.

While the people are learning the art of war, let them not forget the arts of peace, and let them devoutly pray that this great nation may again become a united, loyal, constitution-loving and law-abiding people; and that national prosperity, education and Carlstianity may prevail everywhere in the land, not forgetting the kindness due to the afflicted and the charity we owe to the poor.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do appoint Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November instant, as a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Aimighty God: And I recommend to the good people of the State that they abstain on that day from their ordinary occupations, and, gathering in the appropriate places of worship, that they unite in expressions of gratitude to God, and in invoking His aid to restore peace to OHIO.

OHIO.

BY GOVERNOR WILLIAM DENNISON.

Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly of this State, and in accordance with my own sense of gratitude to Almighty God for the bountiful mercies which He has bestowed upon the people of Ohio. I do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 28th day of November inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Him for the inestimable privileges of our civil and religious institutions, for protecting our homes frem the ravages of war, and for the manifold blessings, individual and social, which surround and support us; and I respectfully urge upon all the people that they refrain from their usual employments on that day, and in their places of public worship, and in their homes, with graterial schowledgmouts offer fervent prayers to our heavenly Father that He may continue to remember us in His mercy, remove the calamities of civil strife which afflict the nation, restore concerd between the States, contirming and perpetuating our political Union, and securing to us and to our posterity the residence and degantages which distinguish of their OHIO.

INDIANA.

BY GOVERNOR OLIVER P. MORTON.

Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1861, is hereby appointed a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and the people of the State of Indiana are earnestly requested on that day to lay aside their ordinary pursuits and assemble in their respective churches, and at their family altars, and return thanks to Almighty God for the bountful blessings be has bestowed upon them during the past year. Let them pray that our national troubles may pass away; that the Union may be restored and our government preserved; that our armies may be victorious in the field and our soldiers preserved from death, and safely returned to their families and friends; that the people of the seceding States may be restored to their right minds and awakened to a sense of the awful crime they are committing and the fearful consequences they are seeking to entail upon them.

ILLINOIS. BY GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES.

BY GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES.

An All Wise Providence rules the destinies of men and of nations. To the God of our fathers are we indebted for the blessings which surround us on every hand, for our abundant harvests and proepered industry, and for the wide diffusion of religion, education, the arts and actences, which we enjoy in a higher degree than that of any nation.

And though the blessings of peace and national joy have given place to the sad realities of civil war, yet with ussitaken faith in His wisdom and goodness we will trust with firm confidence that our civil and religious liberties will be preserved to us, that treason to constitutional freedom will be crushed out, and that victory, union and liberty will stream from all our national banners.

That meet expression of gratitude may be given for the manifold blessings enjoyed by the people of Himois, I do designate Thurstay, the 28th day of November inst. to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving, praise and prayer. On that day let all our people abstain from all their secular employments, and assemble in the usual places of public worship.

Deeply settisible that it is of the goodness and mercy of God that we remain a loyal people, favored with good government and free institutions, and so many blessings, let us with devout gratitude pray that His favor may be continued to us and to our whole country, and that peace may be soon restored throughout the republic, and plenty prevail throughout all its borders.

And in our devotious let us remember the absent ones who are bearing arms in defence of our beloved country, receiving our pledges and repeating our solemn wows that their sufferings in camp and field, and of the needy at

who are bearing arms in defence of our beloved country; renewing our pledges and repeating our solemn vows that their sufferings in camp and field, and of the needy at home, shall receive our paternal care, and that whatever of worldly blessings we possess shall, if necessary, be devoted to their care, comfort and protection.

IOWA.

IOWA.

Another year has gone and we are brought to that period when, following the example of our Puritan fathers, we are accustomed to offer our public Thanksgiving to the Author of all Good, for His merciful providence towards us. Wonderful changes have occurred during the past year, and adversities seem to have overtaken us as a country and as a people; yet we have manifold blessings for which to be thankful. For the bounteous harvests of the field; for the general good health of the past year; for the peaceful positions we occupy with national abroad; for the aroused patriotic spirit of the people, which promises in due time to restore peace at home and triumphantly place our civil and religious institutions of freedom on a firmer foundation than over before—for these and many other blessings we have abundant cause for Christian gratitude.

With civil war raging in our midst, the banner of rebellion waving along all the Southern border, hostile armises marching to the conflict, and wails of mourning already swelling from thousands of stricken hearts and households—that we can still recognise manifold causes of gratitude, and acknowledge His kindly providence, and confidently place our trust in His hand to control this storm for the nation's good, may entitle us to the renowed favor of Him who deeth all things well.

To this end, I, Sammel J. Kirkwood, Governor of the State of lowa, de heroby appoint Thursday, the twenty-ciphth day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving; and I carneally recomment the people of the State to abstain on that day from their usual avocations, and assemble at their respective places of worship to offer thanks, prayer and praise to Him in whose mercy, now more than ever, is our great trust.

BY GOVERNOPATETIN BLAIR.

In accordance with a custom long established and deeply cherished by the people since the carriest settlement of our country and with reverent theukfulness towards the Supreme Ruler over men and bettons for His great bounties and mercies to us. I discreby append and set apart Thursday, the theaty eighth day of November instant, as a disc of Thursday eighth day of November instant, as a disc of Thursday eighth day of November instant, as

has not so much as touched our bordiers, but pe-pleaty yot surround our dwellings. The free re-government, founded by our fathers after herole a and struggles, still bears sloft the national flag, as daily stronger in the hearts of the great body of ple. I therefore carneally urge all the people State that, refraining from their usual employmently and devoutly keep that day; and that, in their of public worship and in their homes, they remes language of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almig beacehing Him that He may continue His great to us as individuals and as a nation, and that give a specify triumph to the national arms over the a lignant borde who now seek the destruction of the rep lignant hard, that the stended by adversity, we may be led put away every injustice, oppression and wrong, a transmit to our posterity a nation undivided, loving I berty, obedient to law, and cherishing the institutions peace and religion.

WISCONSIN

BY GOVERNOR ALEX. W. RANDALL.

Time has spont another of its years, and an honored custom calls again for its day of devout thanksgiving.

The year just passed has been marvellous for its fruits of good and wil.

A wise God, who makes, and rules, and uses, and destroys governments and nations, and peoples at his will, is trying the cords, that for more than three-quarters of a century, have bound this people together. In the midst of the most abundant presperity; while art and science, and education, and a true religion were flourishing, and scattering their blessings all abroad; right whon our nation had grown richest and strongost, and greatest, a wicked treason upraised its head and sought to destroy all these was venerable and sacred, and wise, and good among the American people.

With a firm reliance upon God's long suffering and forbearance, and upon his just judgments the majestic power of the nation is now manifested, and it will crush out that treason, that it shall be known henceforth only in signoble history.

Therefore, I. Alexander W. Randall, Governor of the State of Wiscousin, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as the day of Thanksgiving and prayer and praise to Almighty God; and I recommend to the good people of the State, that they abstain, on that day, from their ordinary occupations, and, gathering in appropriate places of worship, that they unter in expressions of gratitude to God, and in invoking his aid to restere peace and concord to our distracted country.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA.

BY GOVERNOR ALEXANDER TLAMSET.
In accordance with usage, I respectfully recomment
the people of this State, that Thursday, the twenty-sig
day of the present month of November, be set apart
observed as a day of solems Thanksgiving to Almig
God, the giver of all good,
That though our sins be many He has not ceased
merciful dispensations towards us.

That He has "visited the earth and watered the ri
thereof abundantly, and made it soft with showers
blessed the springing thereof, and crowned the year
His goodness," so that "the fields drop fatness and
pastures are cichted with flocks, and the valleys also

His goodnets," so that "the fields drop fatness and the pastures are clothed with flocks, and the valleys also are covered with corn."

That He has saved us from pestilence and famine, and preserved this State in peace and health, and in due alsegiance and loyal devotion to the government of these United States.

That, while in other portions of the confederacy, the dreadful visitations of civil war are fulfilling the pountry of an impious rebolilon against His ordinances and the fundamental covenants of human society, the angel of peace still sits at our gates, and our children sleep accure in quiet and prosperous homes, far from the dim of the battle which is to decide their destiny.

And let us thank Him, too, that he has not deserted our beloved country in the day of her sore calamity, but that already His bow of promise, radiant with celestial omans of victory, spans the tempest which darkens the land.

omens of victory, spans the tempest which darkens the land.

That to this end He has united the hearts and arrayed the invincible legions of her people around her to defend the cause of good government and free institutions; and by the sacrificial blood of her heroes has consecrated anow the cause of country and liberty in the affections of

the civilized and Christian world.

And finally, with the incense of thanks offering, let the prayer go up from every altar that God may throw the shield of His mercy around the brave soldiers who have gone from our midst to do battle for the right; that He may grant us a successful issue out of all our trials, and that this wicked rebellion may terminate in the triumph of the just authority of the laws, and in the re-establishment of civil order and peace throughout a required and prosperous country, to the glory and bonor of His name.

KANSAS.

than our fears. We have to acknowledge to the Bounteous Giver of the studight and rain an abundant increase which has followed the labor of the husbandman. The last year's drought and the winter's snows prepared the earth for a bounteous harvest, verifying the proverb that "much bread is grown in the winter night."

While destitution, discase and civil discord afflict mea of our sister States, abundance, health, civil and religious freedom are still allotted to us.

1, therefore, in accordance with the custom of our successors, appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of Thunksgiving to Almighty God for the manifold blessings bestowed upon our people, and recommend that it be observed in a becoming manner, by appropriate religious services in the churches, and a generous remembrance of the needy, as well as in the cultivation of peace and good will in the social circle.

KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY.

By GOVERNOR BERIAH MAGOFFIN.
In accordance with long established usage, I hereby name Thursday, the 28th day of November instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayor.

We are, as a people, suffering the evils of civil war, but in our grief and sorrow at surrounding ills, we must not be unmindful of the manifold blessings each day enjoyed by us. We must not forget the exhertation which speaked to us as children—'Despise not thou the chastening of the hord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him.'s Therefore eagnestly invoke the citizens of this Commow waith to bow themselves before the great Creator, and offer prayers, that, ascending to Heavon as the dewa of earth, will return in showers of mercy, and span our beloved land with the rainbow of God-given peace.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

BY GOVERNOR PRANCIS H. PERFOINT.

In the midst of war and its afflictions, we are more forcibly reminded of our dependence upon Divine Providence; and, while in all we suffer, we should be reflected to use the chastening hand, we should be ready to acknowledge that it is of His mercy that we are not destroyed, and that so many of the blessings of life are preserved to us. Seed time and harvest have not failed; the early and the latter rain have fallen in their seasons, and the toil of the luss-bandman has been abundantly repaid. It is, therefore, becoming that while we earnestly pray that the days of our affliction may be shortened, we should thankfully acknowledge the manifold mercies, of which, nationally and individually, we are still the recipients.

Now, therefore, I, Francis H. Pierpoint Governor of Virginia, do hereby recommend to the good people of the Commonwealth the observance of Thursday, the 28th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the year; and of humble and fervent prayer that He will, in more abundant mercy, bring to a speedy end the heart, burnings and civil strife which are now desolating our country, and restore to our Union its ancient foundations of brotherly love and just appreciation. And I do further recommend that all secular business and pursuits be, as far as possible, suspended on that day.

WASHINGTON CITY.

BY MAYOR RICHARD WALLACH.

While the present year witnesses a phase of our national affairs startling to the world, and a crisis in our country as deplorable as it is unparalleled, which has already paralyzed one section and prostrated sister cities, the citizens of Washington should especially be not unmindful of the failure of these causes to produce like effects in the metropolis of the Union, or from whence this dispensation sprang, and, in humble acknowledgment, render thanks that, as this same year approaches its close, our city is peculiarly blessed in abundant employment for all its labor, unusual mercantile properly, and all that ordinarily renders a community contented and happy.

For these reasons, and in compliance with a concurrent resolution of the city causels, I request my fellow citizens to abstain from scoular employment, and, assembling in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 28th instant, to unite in grateful expressions to Almighty God. WASHINGTON CITY.

United States District Court.

f the cause of the United States vs. two cases of woollen (deskins). The goods were consigned by the manufacturers, Kulser & Co., at Leuof, Germany, to Dambman &

turers, Kulser & Co., at Levof, Germany, to Dambman & Co., of this city; and it was charged by the government that they were invoiced below their market value. It was shown by the prosecution that the manufacturers, only a few days previous to the date of the invoice in question, sold the same goods at a price far above the rate of their invoice.

The elaimants put in evidence the testimony of the manufacturers, taken by commission, to the effect that the goods were invoiced at market value.

The jury stood eleven for the government and one for the claimant, and, being enable to agree, were discharged. Ethou alice, Assistant Unived States Instrict Attorney, and Website V. Craig for the government, McCullach and Applications of the control of the

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

Nov. 26.—The District Court was occupied in the trial